



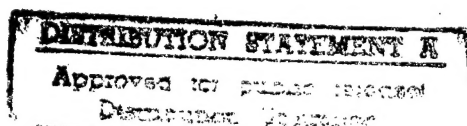
A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES

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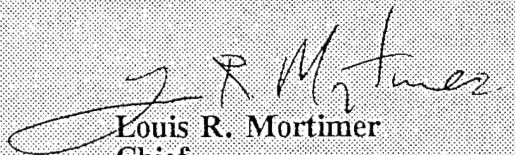
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SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES**

September 1985

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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open source material on two current issues in South Asia:

- ° prospects for nuclear weapons in Pakistan, and
- ° tactics and organization of Afghan resistance groups.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in August 1985 and is the fourth in a series on the subject.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of source material.

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GLOSSARY

AEMC	Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore, which locates and mines Pakistan's uranium ore, filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers
CHASHNUPP	Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900 megawatt facility in Mianwali District, Punjab. It was sanctioned by the Pakistani Government in 1982 to create electrical power through light water technology.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
KANUPP	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125 megawatt reactor supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis. It became operational in 1972.
NPT	The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1968. Pakistan considers the NPT discriminatory, but has repeatedly offered to sign if India will do so simultaneously. Islamabad voted in favor of UNGA ratification of the NPT.
PAEC	Pakistani Atomic Energy Commission
PINSTECH	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of a US-supplied 5 megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s

1. PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN PAKISTAN

"Delegation to Attend Nuclear Conference." Karachi Domestic Service, 26 August 1985 in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: South Asia, 26 August 1985, p. F2.

Pakistan will be an observer at the third appraisal conference on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons to be held in Geneva under NPT auspices. Pakistan did not attend the 1975 and 1980 conferences.

"Dhruva and Defence." Hindustan Times (New Delhi), 10 August 1985, p. 9.

In August 1985 India activates the Dhruva 100-MW reactor, totally indigenous in design and fabrication, which can aid in the production of such isotopes as iodine-131 and chromium-51. Dhruva also gives India a source of plutonium which will not be subject to international safeguards. Recently the Indian government has talked about keeping its nuclear options open, and activation of the plant soon after those statements may be intended to amplify the notes of caution directed toward Islamabad. Reports also are circulating that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has approved production of a deliverable nuclear bomb, and that the Ministry of Defence is testing large rockets capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

"Dutchman Jailed for Bid to Send N-Unit to Pak." Deccan Chronicle (Secunderabad), 4 July 1985.

A Dutch court has convicted 42-year old Henk Slebos of attempting to export potential strategic nuclear material without a federal license. In October 1983 Slebos tried to ship a cathode ray oscilloscope to Pakistan; Dutch customs officers confiscated the machine. Slebos was a fellow student and business associate of Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan, who already has been convicted of nuclear spying and has been sentenced in absentia to 4 four years in a Dutch prison. Slebos was sentenced to a single year's imprisonment.

"Ghandi Speaks to Independence Day Rally." Delhi Domestic Service, 15 August 1985 in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: South Asia, 15 August 1985, p. E1.

In his Independence Day message to the nation, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi says that although India and Pakistan discuss various topics, the Pakistani nuclear energy program stands in the way of progress. New Delhi feels Islamabad is embarked on a path leading to the production of nuclear weapons.

India's Nuclear Design." Muslim (Islamabad), 13 August 1985, p. 4.

India claims the plutonium produced at the new Dhruva reactor is intended to fuel a fast-breeder reactor, but Dhruva also gives New Delhi the capability of producing weapons-grade plutonium in massive quantities not subject to international control. One Indian newspaper has said the center could fuel thirty bombs. This is a serious threat to Pakistan's security and undercuts any sincerity which could be ascribed to India's complaints about Pakistan's much smaller nuclear energy program.

"Mystery Surrounds Pakistan's N-Bomb." Business Standard (Calcutta), 27 June 1985.

Heavy security surrounds Pakistan's Kahuta nuclear research facility: tanks guard the roads; French Crotale surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft guns watch the skies. Because Pakistan has no nuclear reactor which uses the enriched uranium produced at Kahuta, the center could be the hub of a bomb-building complex. There may be a small facility for producing plutonium at PINSTECH in a complex called New Labs. In 1982, Pakistan attempted to buy 48 hollow stainless steel spheres in Europe such as the one used to house the destructive power unleashed on Hiroshima. President Zia may have been responding to US cautions about nuclear weapons when 200 employees were laid off at Kahuta earlier this year. However, Dr. Abdel Qadir Khan was, at the same time, put in charge of some non-energy nuclear research, suggesting that any slow-down of Islamabad's nuclear program would prove temporary.

Namboordiri, P.K.S. "Writer Speculates on Pakistan Nuclear Program." Times of India (Bombay), 11 May 1985, p. 8 in JPRS-TND-85-012, p. 61.

Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan recently disclosed that under his direction, the team at Kahuta has built an industrial scale plant for enriched uranium. He claims he could build 100 such plants if so required. Between 1976 and 1979, according to the Dutch, Pakistan imported from Holland 6,500 hardened steel tubes "recognizable as parts of a gas centrifuge system." It would need only 400 such centrifuges to produce weapons-grade uranium. Dr. Khan has now announced that Pakistan can produce 5 percent enriched uranium, with the implication that many steps remain before the 90 percent standard for weapons grade will be met. However, it is the progress from .7 percent natural grade to 5 percent energy grade which is hardest to achieve. Dr. Khan has ridiculed the idea that Kahuta uranium is meant for a nuclear reactor; since it takes 10 years to build a reactor, he favors coal plants, which can come on line more quickly.

"Inde: Le Nucleaire Hors du 'Club.'" ["India: Nuclear Power Outside 'The Club.'"] Afrique-Asi (Paris), no. 346, 22 April 1985, p. 46.

India, which has one of the most advanced nuclear programs in the Third World, is launching a joint project of atomic energy development with the French. India has never signed the NPT, and since the Gualist era, France also has objected to a superpower monopoly of nuclear weapons. Several French nuclear agreements have fallen victim to the politics in the Near East, including the Osirak plant in Iraq, which was not rebuilt after being bombed by the Israelis. France also provided two nuclear plants for Israel under an agreement which has not been renewed.

"No French Aid for Pak Bomb." National Herald (New Delhi), 9 June 1985.

In an interview with Indian television, French President Francois Mitterand says that France will comply with all international commitments and controls in any nuclear aid program to Pakistan. Civil and military contracts would have to be examined on a case-by-case basis. Mitterand characterizes Indo-French relations as good with prospects for getting

better. Rumors that France has not yet closed the door on assisting Pakistan's nuclear program have prompted Indian expressions of concern, but Mitterand avoids denying aid to Pakistan. In 1977, Paris agreed to build CHASHNUPP but subsequently bowed to American pressure for design modifications which Pakistan refuses to accept. The deal has not been cancelled or suspended and may still be under consideration. Some French individuals are suspected of supplying clandestine assistance to Pakistan's efforts to acquire a nuclear weapons capability. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has warned that bilateral relations would still suffer if France were found to be aiding Pakistan.

"Out for the Nuclear Bomb." New Times (Moscow), July 1985, p. 12.

This Moscow newsmagazine cites American press speculations on Pakistan's nuclear program. Countries with strategic ties to the US, as Moscow considers Pakistan to be, have received US nuclear assistance in the past. The chief case in point is Israel. Several Indian newspapers are quoted making the same comparison.

"Pak Has Facility Reprocessing." Tribune (Chandigarh), 15 June 1985.

According to the Financial Times of London, Pakistan is trying to forge specially shaped plates which are crucial to an atomic bomb. This effort is taking place at PINSTECH. Some "knowledgeable Western sources" believe that Pakistan is not too far from being able to produce a nuclear weapon.

"The Phantom Bomb." Pakistan Times (Lahore), 19 July 1985, p. 8.

Indian Prime Minister Gandhi has been repeating his accusations that Pakistan is attempting to acquire a nuclear weapons capability. In response, India is asked to sign the NPT at the same time as Pakistan; Islamabad will not sign on any other terms. However, Gandhi has now said that Pakistan seeks a nuclear bomb to blackmail the whole world. Pakistan's pro-government daily asks whether Gandhi is not simply trying to distract attention from his own nuclear weapons program.

"South Pacific Nuclear Free Accord Welcomed." Karachi Domestic Service, 22 August 1985 in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: South Asia, 23 August 1985, p. F1.

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo sends messages to the heads of governments in the South Pacific Forum welcoming the adoption of a treaty declaring the South Pacific a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone. Pakistan has consistently advocated such measures for various regions, including the Indian Ocean. Junejo promises to cooperate with the South Pacific Forum in gaining international acceptance for the South Pacific Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE

"Pakistani Police Disperse Border Clash Participants." BAKHTAR (Kabul), 21 August 1985 in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: South Asia, 21 August 1985, p. C1.

Afghanistan's propaganda arm reports 19 deaths and 10 serious injuries as members of Hekmatyar Gulbaddin's organization, Hezbe-Islami, and the Jam'iat-e-Eslami fight residents of a Peshawar, Pakistan neighborhood over distribution of drinking water.

Renfrew, Barry. "Afghanistan: The War Grinds On." Indonesia Times (Jakarta), 6 August 1985, p. 4.

Ajbar Khan is a resistance commander in Kunar Province. Once heavily populated, this province adjacent to Pakistan is now virtually deserted. The mujahiddin kill residents of government villages who venture out to graze animals, trade, or tend crops. Khan says the refugee camps of Pakistan, where most of Kunar's citizens now live, house thousands of Afghan men who would like to fight but have no weapons. In Kunar itself, the covert aid from the US, China, and Saudi Arabia, as reported by the US press, is not in evidence. The men carry English and German weapons older than they are and welcome the chance to buy or capture a Soviet Kalishnikov automatic rifle. Many of the men in Khan's unit bought their own weapons from gunmakers in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, paying for them with the few possessions they brought with them when they escaped.

"Resistance in Afghanistan; Soviets Gaining." Muslim (Islamabad), 11 July 1985, p. 5.

Two West German journalists who have visited Afghanistan seven times since 1981 report that the only visible resistance activity inside Afghanistan consists of mujahiddin warriors who carry their weapons but do not use them. These men are said to be unable to revive the resistance spirit of the Afghan resistance groups headquartered in Pakistan. Only in Mazar-i-Sharif, Kunduz, and Panjshir does military activity continue. Some mujahiddin commanders are said to be so disheartened that they have asked for visas to Western countries, and one is said to have defected to the Kabul side. Ahmad Shah Massoud, the most famous resistance commander, is said to be highly disgusted with the Pakistan-based Afghan insurgent leaders. Infiltration of resistance ranks by the Kabul secret police, Khad, is increasingly effective.